

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS  
RENDERED BY THE INTER-  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

*Edited by*

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

Secretary to the Commission

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**OPINION 277**

Validation, under the Plenary Powers, of the generic name *Arachnoides* Leske, 1778, and *Echinarachnius* Gray (J. E.), 1825 (Class Echinoidea), and designation, under those Powers, of type species for the genera so named



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## OPINION 277

VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE  
GENERIC NAMES "ARACHNOIDES" LESKE, 1778,  
AND "ECHINARACHNIUS" GRAY (J. E.) 1825  
(CLASS ECHINOIDEA), AND DESIGNATION,  
UNDER THOSE POWERS, OF TYPE  
SPECIES FOR THE GENERA SO  
NAMED

**RULING** :—(1) The name *Arachnoides* Klein, originally published in 1734 (*i.e.*, prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature) acquired no rights under the Law of Priority in virtue of its inclusion either (a) in the edition of Klein's book published in 1778, which was merely a re-issue of the 1734 edition and in which the names used by Klein were not re-inforced by adoption or acceptance, or (b) in Leske's *Additamenta* also published in 1778, in which this name was not only not reinforced in the foregoing manner but was actually rejected in favour of the name *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778.

(2) The name *Echinodiscus* Breynius, originally published in 1732 (*i.e.*, prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature) did not acquire availability by being re-inforced by adoption or acceptance after 1757 and prior to the publication of the name *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, and accordingly the latter name is an available name and not (as alleged by Pomel in 1883) an invalid junior homonym of *Echinodiscus* Breynius.

(3) Under the Plenary Powers :—(a) The generic name *Arachnoides* is hereby validated as from Leske, 1778, and *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as the type species of the genus so named ; (b) The generic name *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778, together with all uses of that name prior to the publication of the name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, is hereby suppressed for the

purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ; (c) The generic name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, is hereby validated and *Scutella parma* Lamarck, 1816, is hereby designated as the type species of the genus so named.

(4) The under-mentioned generic names (Class Echinoidea) are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Names Nos. 694 to 696 :— (a) *Arachnoides* Leske, 1778 (gender of name : masculine), as validated, and with the type species designated in (3)(a) above ; (b) *Echinarachnius* Gray (J. E.), 1825 (gender of name : masculine), as validated, and with the type species designated, in (3)(c) above ; (c) *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778 (gender of name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Clark (H. L.) (1911) : *Echinodiscus bisperforatus* Leske, 1778).

(5) The under-mentioned generic names or reputed generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Names Nos. 70 to 73 :—(a) the reputed but non-existent name *Arachnoides* Klein, 1778 ; (b) *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778 ; (c) *Echinarachnius*, all use of, subsequent to Leske, 1778, and prior to Gray, 1825 ; (d) *Lobophora* Agassiz (L.), 1841.

(6) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Names Nos. 98 to 100 :—(a) *bisperforatus* Leske, 1778, as published in the combination *Echinodiscus bisperforatus* ; (b) *parma* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the combination *Scutella parma* ; (c) *placenta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Echinus placenta*.



## I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 5th November 1947 Dr. Th. Mortensen (*Universitetets Zoologiska Museum, Copenhagen*) submitted the following application asking the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take such action as might be necessary to provide a valid foundation for the use of the names of the following widely known genera of Echinoids:—*Arachnoides* Klein as republished by Leske in 1778; *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825; *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778:—

On the relative status of the names “*Echinarachnius*” Gray (1825), “*Arachnoides*” Klein (1734) and “*Echinodiscus*” Leske (1778)  
(Class Echinoidea)

By TH. MORTENSEN  
(*Zoological Museum, Copenhagen*)

The name *Echinarachnius* is first found in Leske's *Addimenta ad J. Th. Kleinii naturalis dispositio. Echinodermatum* (1778) p. 217, as a translation of the Dutch name “Egelspinneweb” of v. Phelsum (1774, *Brief aan Corn. Nozeman over de Gewelv-Slekken of Zee-Egelen*: 38), but only as either an emendation of the name *Arachnoides* of Klein for the same species (*Naturalis disp. Echinod.* 1734: 26), or perhaps a misprint for *Arachnoides*. It was certainly not proposed as a new generic name. Leske correctly cited the name *Arachnoides* as of Klein. The species concerned is the *Echinus placenta* of Linnaeus, which Klein called *Arachnoides placenta*. The *Echinarachnius placenta* of Leske is thus directly synonymous with Klein's *Arachnoides placenta*.

In 1825 J. E. Gray in his “Attempt to divide the Echinida, or Sea-Eggs, into Natural Families” (*Annals of Philosophy* 26 : 428) was the first author who really established a genus named *Echinarachnius*; he referred to it, in addition to the species *placenta* Linnaeus, the *Scutella parma* of Lamarck. Gray did not designate a type species for this genus, but in 1841 L. Agassiz, in his *Monographie des Scutelles* (: 88) definitely selected the species *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Arachnoides* and the species *Scutella parma* of Lamarck to be the type species of *Echinarachnius*. Since then, these two names *Arachnoides placenta* and *Echinarachnius parma* were unanimously used in the whole echinological literature, until Lambert & Thiéry (1914) in their *Essai de nomenclature raisonnée des Echinides* (: 315), again used the name *Echinarachnius* for *Scutella placenta* Lamarck; the name *Arachnoides* was dropped as a synonym of *Echinarachnius* by these authors, because it was said to be pre-occupied by Linck, 1733, in his *De Stellis Marinis* (: 59, pl. CIII) for an Astrophytid. But in fact Linck did not establish a genus *Arachnoides*, or even refer

to any definite species or to any figure, only saying "hoc nomen Rumphius tribuit stellis arborescentibus". I cannot find this name in Rumphius's *d'Amboinische Rareteitkamer* of 1705 in his description of "*caput medusae*", the only Astrophytid he mentions. But as Pre-Linnean and non-binominal authors, neither Linck nor Rumphius count in this connection.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that Pomel (1883) in his *Classification méthodique et genera des Echinides vivants et fossiles* (: 69) used the name *Echinodiscus* of Breynius (1732, *Schediasma de Echinis* : 63) for *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus, the name *Arachnoides* and *Echinarachnius* being dropped as synonyms of *Echinodiscus*. For the recent species (*bisperforatus*, etc.) he published a new name, *Tretodiscus*, this has been used only in paleontological works, and there generally in the corrupt form *Tetradiscus*. The non-binominal author Breynius did not cite by name any species of *Echinodiscus*, but he figured (Tab. VII) as an *Echinodiscus* a Laganid (unidentifiable), a *Rotula*, and *Arachnoides placenta*. It is thus the last of the species referred by Breynius to *Echinodiscus* that Pomel took as the type species, whereas Lambert & Thiéry in their *Essai de nomenclature raisonnée* took the first as the type species, identifying the figures given by Breynius with the species *Echinodiscus orbicularis* of Leske (*Additamenta* : 208, Tab. XLV. figs. 6, 7) which may perhaps be the same as our *Peronella orbicularis*.

A nominal genus named *Echinodiscus* was first validly established by Leske in his *Additamenta* (: 195). He referred to this genus a great number of species now placed in various genera ; but the first species, *bisperforatus* (Tab. XXI. A.B.) may naturally be regarded as typical. L. Agassiz in his *Monographie des Scutelles* (1841) entirely disregarded the genus *Echinodiscus*, but created a new genus, *Lobophora*, for the forms corresponding with Leske's *Echinodiscus bisperforatus*. As the name *Lobophora* was pre-occupied, A. Agassiz in his *Revision of the Echini* (1872—74) revived the genus *Echinodiscus* for the same species as those included by L. Agassiz in his genus *Lobophora*. Since then these species—all of them recent—have unanimously been designated as *Echinodiscus* by authors on recent Echinoids. Agassiz did not, however, designate any of them as the type species. It was not till 1911 that the species *bisperforatus* of Leske was designated as the type species of *Echinodiscus* by H. L. Clark (The genera of recent Clypeastroids. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7 : 597.)

In view of the very great confusion in the nomenclature of three of the most commonly known genera of Echinoids, *Arachnoides*, *Echinarachnius*, and *Echinodiscus* introduced by Pomel and Lambert & Thiéry, through basing themselves on the work of pre-Linnean, non-binominal authors, I must ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the Plenary Powers conferred on it by the

International Zoological Congress, to validate and place on the *Official List of Zoological Names* the following generic names :—

- (a) *Arachnoides* Klein, with type species *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus.
- (b) *Echinarachnius* Gray, with type species *Scutella parma* Lamarek.
- (c) *Echinodiscus* Leske, with type species *Echinodiscus bisperforatus* Leske.

NOTE.—The quotations from Leske's *Addimenta* are taken from the Edition "cum" J. Th. Kleinii *Naturalis dispositio Echinodermatum* 1778.

## II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. *Registration of the present application:* On the receipt of Dr. Mortensen's application, the problem presented by the names *Arachnoides* and *Echinodiscus* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 322.

3. *Report on the present application by the Secretary:* When this application was submitted to the normal routine examination in the Office of the Commission it appeared to the Secretary that, while Dr. Mortensen had fully developed his argument from the standpoint of securing stability in the nomenclature of the Echinoid genera concerned, he had not presented clearly the present status of those generic names under the *Règles*. Accordingly, on 28th January 1948 Mr. Hemming placed the following *aide-mémoire* in the Registered File relating to these names :—

**On Dr. Th. Mortensen's application relating to the Echinoid generic names "Arachnoides" Klein, 1778 and "Echinodiscus" Leske, 1778**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Although Dr. Mortensen's object in submitting the present application to the International Commission is clearly stated to be to secure an official repudiation of the views expressed in the case of the name *Arachnoides*, by Lambert & Thiéry (1914) and, in the case of the name *Echinodiscus*, by Pomel in 1883, he nevertheless, as it seems to me,



attaches much too great weight to the views of these authors. His application would have been both more forcible and also clearer if at the outset he had pointed out the contentions advanced by Lambert & Thiéry and by Pomel respectively were entirely fallacious and contrary to the express provisions of the *Règles*.

2. The present case becomes much simpler if we bear constantly in mind :—(a) that, under Article 26 of the *Règles*, the starting point of zoological nomenclature is 1st January 1758, and therefore that no action taken by any author prior to the foregoing date possesses any nomenclatorial significance whatever ; (b) that, under *Opinion 5* (1910, *Smithson. Publ.* 1938 : 6), a name published before the starting point of zoological nomenclature and subsequently republished does not acquire the status of availability under Article 25 of the *Règles*, unless it is re-inforced, by adoption or acceptance, by the author by whom it is republished.

3. Point (a) above immediately rules out as inadmissible under the *Règles* the argument advanced by Lambert & Thiéry (1914) that action by an author (Linck) on some date (1733) before the starting point of zoological nomenclature could have any effect on the status of a pre-1758 generic name (*Arachnoides*) when republished after 1757. For the same reason the contention advanced by Pomel (1883) that action by Breynius in 1732 could have some effect on the status, after the starting point of zoological nomenclature, of the name *Echinodiscus*, when republished on some date subsequent to 1757 is entirely without foundation and is not even open to discussion.

4. In the light of the foregoing considerations, we find that the name *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, one of the names which Dr. Mortensen is anxious to preserve, is an available name. As, in addition, its type species (*Echinodiscus bisperforatus* Leske, 1778) by selection by H. L. Clark (1911, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 7 : 597) is in harmony with currently accepted usage, there is therefore nothing for the International Commission to do in this case, beyond placing the name *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, thereby formally recognising that the status of this name is as set out above.

5. Point (b) (paragraph 2 above) raises a difficulty not taken into account by Dr. Mortensen, for in 1778 Leske, when citing Klein's (1734) name *Arachnoides*, did not confer upon it the status of availability by re-inforcing it by adoption or acceptance ; on the contrary, he deliberately rejected this name in favour of the name *Echinarachnius*, a name which he was the first to use after the starting point of zoological nomenclature and of which therefore for nomenclatorial purposes he is the author. Thus, if, as Dr. Mortensen desires, the name *Arachnoides* is to be accepted as an available name as from 1778, the date on which



this old Kleinian name was re-published by Leske, it will only be possible to secure this end by the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers to validate this name as from the foregoing date. Even if this action were to be taken by the International Commission, it would not be possible to credit the name *Arachnoides* to Klein, 1778, as asked for by Dr. Mortensen, and it would be necessary to attribute it to Leske, the only author in 1778 to make use of this name at all.

4. At Paris in 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature suspended its By-Laws for the duration of that Session (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 7—8), and it was in virtue of that decision that the present case was brought before the Commission later during that Session.

### III.—THE DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

5. The present application was considered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the Fourteenth Meeting of its Paris Session held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard on Monday, 26th July 1948 at 2030 hours. The following is an extract from the Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission summarising the discussion which took place on the present case at the foregoing meeting (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 533) :—

IN THE DISCUSSION which ensued it was generally agreed that a case had been established regarding the likelihood of confusion arising in the event of current nomenclatorial practice in regard to the generic names *Arachnoides*, *Echinarachnius* and *Echinodiscus* being disturbed in the manner which would be inevitable if either the contention advanced by Lambert and Thiéry (1914) or that advanced by Pomel (1883) were to be accepted. The Plenary Powers should, it was agreed, be used to such extent as might be necessary to prevent this from happening. On the other hand, care would need to be taken to restrict the use of the Plenary Powers to those portions of the application (for example, the validation of the

name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, as against the earlier identical generic name *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778), which could only be granted after the use of those Powers. Those Powers should not be used in respect of those portions of the application which dealt with difficulties arising from erroneous interpretations of the *Règles*, such as those arising from the action of Pomel (1883) and Lambert and Thiéry (1914) in claiming for names originally published before 1758 (i.e. before the starting point of zoological nomenclature as prescribed in Article 26) either (a) rights of priority prior to the date on which, subsequent to 1757, they had been given availability through being reinforced (by adoption or acceptance) by the same or another author or (b) the power, before being so reinforced, of influencing the availability of the same name as published by a binominal author subsequent to 1757.

At the conclusion of this discussion the Acting President, as Secretary to the Commission, was invited in this case to examine the application from the foregoing point of view after the close of the present Session and, in the light of that examination, to draft the Conclusion on this matter in such a way as, in his opinion, would meet fully the objects set out in the application and also the points made in the discussion as recorded above.

6. The decision taken by the International Commission in this case is set out as follows in the Official Record of its Proceedings at the foregoing meeting (Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 37) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 530—535):—

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that, having regard to the interpretation of Article 25 given in *Opinion* 5 (the relevant provisions of which were now to be incorporated in the *Règles*) :—
  - (a) the name *Arachnoides* Klein, 1734 (a name published prior to the starting point of zoological nomen-

clature, as prescribed in Article 26) acquired no rights under the Law of Priority in virtue of Klein's work in which it originally appeared being re-published in 1778, since this was merely a re-issue of the 1734 work, or in virtue of having been published in Leske's *Additamenta* (1778) to the foregoing work, since on that occasion Leske not only did not reinforce the name by adoption or acceptance (as prescribed by *Opinion* 5) but actually rejected it, publishing a new name, *Echinarachnius*, as a substitute for it ;

- (b) the name *Echinodiscus* Breynius, 1732 (a name published prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature), not having been given availability under the *Règles* by being re-inforced (through adoption or acceptance) prior to the publication of the name *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, possessed no status in zoological nomenclature as at that date and accordingly (contrary to the view erroneously expressed by Pomel in 1883) the name *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, is not to be rejected under Article 34 as an invalid homonym ;

(2) to use their Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to validate as from Leske, 1778, the generic name *Arachnoides* and to designate *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of that genus ;
- (b) to suppress the generic name *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778, and all uses of that name prior to the publication of the name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825 ;
- (c) to validate the generic name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, and to designate *Scutella parma* Lamarck, 1816, to be the type species of that genus ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*:—

*Arachnoides* Leske, 1778, validated as in (2)(a) above  
(type species, by designation under the Plenary



Powers, as specified in (2) (a) above : *Echinus placenta* Linnaeus, 1758)

*Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, validated as in (2) (c) above (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers, as specified in (2) (c) above : *Scutella parma* Lamarck, 1816) ;

*Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778 (type species, by selection by Clark (H. L.), 1911 : *Echinodiscus bisperforatus* Leske, 1778) ;

- (4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—

*Arachnoides* Klein, 1778 (a reputed name rejected in (1) (a) above)

*Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778

*Echinarachnius* as used by any other author subsequent to Leske, 1778, and prior to Gray, 1825

*Lobophora* Agassiz (L.), 1841 ;

- (5) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*:—

*bisperforatus* Leske, 1778, as published in the binominal combination *Echinodiscus bisperforatus* ;  
*parma* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the binominal combination *Scutella parma* ;

*placenta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binominal combination *Echinus placenta* ;

- (6) to render an *Opinion* recording the decisions specified in (1) to (5) above.

7. In accordance with the invitation addressed to him by the International Commission at its Paris Session—see the last paragraph of the Official Record of the discussion in this case,

quoted in paragraph 5 of the present *Opinion*—Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, made a close examination of the problems involved in the present application with the object of determining precisely the limits within which action by the Commission under its Plenary Powers was necessary to give effect to the decision taken by the Commission, namely to grant the relief sought in this case by Dr. Mortensen. In accordance with a request made by the Commission at the same time, the decision (Conclusion 37) of the Commission in this case was drafted in the light of the Report so made by the Secretary. That Report, which was dated 23rd August 1949, was submitted to, and approved by, the International Commission by Postal Vote at the same time that it approved the draft of the Official Record of its Paris Proceedings (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : xiii—xv). Mr. Hemming's Report, which was annexed to the Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission in regard to the present case (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 535—536), was as follows :—

**Report dated 23rd August 1949 by the Secretary to the Commission :**

In accordance with the request of the Commission, I have re-examined the application in this case for the purpose of determining how the objects set forth therein can be attained with the minimum use of the Plenary Powers. In the course of this re-examination I have had the benefit of the advice of Dr. Mortensen. In addition, I have consulted a number of the books and papers cited in the present application. The conclusions which I have reached are as follows :—

(1) *Arachnoides* : The Plenary Powers are certainly needed to validate this name as from 1778, the first date subsequent to the starting point of zoological nomenclature (1758), on which this name was published, for, as then published by Leske, it was a name taken from a pre-1758 author (Klein) which Leske not only did not re-inforce by adoption or acceptance (the conditions laid down in *Opinion* 5 as the sole means by which such a name can be given availability under the *Règles*), but which he actually rejected in favour of a new name (*Echinarachnius*) proposed by himself. This being so, the Plenary Powers will be needed also to designate a type species for this genus.

(2) *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825 : Gray (: 428) did not look upon himself as publishing *Echinarachnius* as a new name, for he correctly referred this name to Leske, by whom (as shown in (1) above) it had

been published in 1788. In order to be able validly to treat *Echinarachnius* as an available name first published by Gray in 1825, it will thus be necessary to use the Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Echinarachnius* Leske, 1788, and all subsequent uses of that name prior to Gray, 1825, to validate the name *Echinarachnius* Gray, 1825, and to designate a type species for the genus so named.

(3) *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778 : This is an available name, the objection raised against it by Pomel (1883) being totally groundless, being based upon a misconceived belief that a use put to a generic name by an author (*Breynius*) at a date (1732) prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature (1758) can affect the status of the same name as published after 1758. There is therefore no need for the Plenary Powers to be used to validate this name. Nor is there any need for those Powers to be used to designate a type species for this genus, for the species (*Echinodiscus bisperforatus* Leske, 1778) which it is desired should be recognised as such was in fact so selected by Clark (H. L.) in 1911.

In the light of the foregoing conclusion, I have drafted the record of the Commission's decision in this case in the terms set forth in Conclusion 37 of the Minutes of the 14th Meeting of the Paris Session, at which it was discussed, those terms giving effect to the decision of the Commission to meet the objects sought by the Commissioner Mortensen in the present application and at the same time involving, as desired by the Commission, the minimum use of the Plenary Powers consistent with securing the objects referred to above.

8. The following are the original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

*Arachnoides* Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. nat. Disp. Echinodermat.*  
: 218 (attributed to Klein and treated as a synonym of *Echinarachnius* Leske)

*Arachnoides* Klein, 1778, Leske's Ed., *Nat. Disp. Echinodermat.*  
: 26 (reprint, without reinforcement, by adoption or acceptance, of the 1734 edition)

*bisperforatus*, *Echinodiscus*, Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. nat. Disp. Echinodermat.* : 198

*Echinarachnius* Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. nat. Disp. Echinodermat.* : 217—218

*Echinarachnius* Gray (J. E.), 1825, *Ann. Phil.* **26** : 428

*Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. nat. Disp. Echinodermat.*  
: 195

*Lobophora* Agassiz (L.), 1841, *Mon. Ech.* **2** : 62



*parma*, *Scutella*, Lamarck, 1816, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* 3 : 11  
*placenta*, *Echinus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 666

9. The gender of the generic names *Arachnoides* Leske, 1778, *Echinarachnius* Gray (J. E.), 1825, and *Echinodiscus* Leske, 1778, referred to in the decision quoted in paragraph 6 above, is masculine.

10. The decision taken in the present case was reported to, and approved by, the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, at its Sixth Meeting held on Monday, 26th July 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 117).

11. The Ruling given in the present *Opinion* was concurred in by the sixteen (16) Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners present at the Paris Session of the International Commission, namely :—

Beltrán *vice* Cabrera ; Boschma ; Bradley ; di Caporiacco ; Hemming ; Hindle *vice* Jordan ; Jorge *vice* do Amaral ; Kirby *vice* Stoll ; Lemche *vice* Dymond ; Mansour *vice* Hankó ; Metcalf *vice* Peters ; Riley *vice* Calman ; Rode ; Spärck *vice* Mortensen ; van Straelen *vice* Richter ; Usinger *vice* Vokes.

12. The Ruling given in the present *Opinion* was dissented from by no Commissioner or Alternate Commissioner present at the Paris Session.

13. At the time of the adoption of the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*, the expression prescribed for the second portion of the binomen which constitutes the scientific name of a species was the expression “ trivial name ” and the *Official List* reserved for recording such names was styled the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, the word “ trivial ” appearing also in the title of the *Official Index* reserved for recording rejected and invalid names of this category. Under a decision taken by the

Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the expression "specific name" was substituted for the expression "trivial name" and corresponding changes were made in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of such names (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 21). The changes in terminology so adopted have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

14. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

15. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven (277)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London this Nineteenth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Four.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**